

## MEN CELEBRATE STRIKE VICTORY

Throughout United Kingdom There Is Great Rejoicing.

## A RECOGNITION OF UNIONISM

Conditions Are Rapidly Getting Back to Normal, and Trouble in Liverpool May Be Ended Soon—King George Congratulates Asquith on Success of His Efforts.

London, August 20.—The railway men throughout the kingdom are returning to work, and it is hoped within a few days to have the great transit systems working under normal conditions.

Following the announcement Saturday night that the railway managers and their employees had agreed to permit a commission to settle their difficulties came the reassuring news to-night that there was great hope of ending the dockers' strike at Liverpool, and that the workers there shortly would resume their duties.

No rioting as a result of labor troubles was reported to-day, except at Dublin, where the police and constables came into collision with a mob which was in sympathy with striking Jews, who were endeavoring to prevent the distribution of newspapers. Numerous persons had their heads cracked in the melee and several shops were looted.

**Celebrate Victory.**  
The railway workers held meetings throughout the country to-day to celebrate what they claimed to be a victory over the railway companies. With the exception of 4,000 men of the Northeastern Railway Company, which was not a party to the strike settlement agreement, and 5,000 men of the Great Northern, all the unions passed resolutions in favor of a resumption of work. The Northeastern Company's employees demand an eight-hour day and a minimum weekly wage of 22 shillings, about \$5.50.

Although the services on the other lines have not yet been completely restored, the men in most cases presented themselves for duty to-day, and the strike leaders were endeavoring to get the men to return to work as soon as possible. During the day some progress was made in clearing the lines of freight trains, but it will be some days before normal conditions are restored.

Unfortunately, because of the break in the telegraph lines, the manifesto of the strike leaders calling upon the men to return to work did not reach some points until this morning, and during the night there were disturbances at numerous places. With the exception of Llanelli, Wales, however, there were no serious riots.

**At Llanelli, the Are Dead.**  
The disturbances at Llanelli, as a result of the disturbances of yesterday and last night, but due chiefly to the explosion in the freight shed which the mob set on fire, reached twelve. The number of the number were shot by the troops yesterday morning. The police believe the explosion in the freight shed was caused by a box of cartridges looted from the troop train being thrown into the fire. Many persons were seriously injured by the explosion, and are being treated in the hospitals. Eight thousand troops still remain at Llanelli, to-day the town resumed its usual quiet. The officer in command of the troops there says that tonight and not strikers were responsible for the original rioting. The military also remained on duty to-day at a few other points in the kingdom, but their services were not required.

**George to-day telegraphed Premier Asquith** complimenting the government on the success of its efforts in bringing about a reconciliation between the railways and their employees.

The prospects for a settlement of the Liverpool dock strike are brighter to-night, as the ship owners have agreed to meet representatives of the men when they all return to work. Tom Mann, the leader of the strike, was here yesterday and would have a settlement of the trouble, and declared it was probable the dockers would be back to work Wednesday.

The steamers Celtic and Caronia both sailed from Liverpool this afternoon with full passenger lists, while more passengers are awaiting them at Queenstown.

**Great Union Meeting.**  
A meeting of 40,000 trades unionists of London was held at Hyde Park this afternoon. Labor leaders congratulated the railway men on their victory, and a resolution pointed out that for the first time in history the companies had recognized the principle of collective bargaining, thereby conceding what always had been a vital principle of the trade unionists. While not accepting the terms of the agreement between the employers and the men as a final settlement of the latter's demands, the resolution concluded that the men had decided to return to work and trust the companies to give effect to the spirit and letter of the agreement.

The strike leaders, in a manifesto asking the men loyally to accept the agreement, point out that the companies have agreed to abide by the findings of the commission, even if it recommends recognition of their union.

One pitiable effect of the strike has been the suffering of stranded holiday-makers in Lancashire. Thousands of factory workers passed the holidays at Blackpool and had spent their last penny. They had the return halves of their railway tickets, but no trains were running, and many of them tried to walk distances of twenty and thirty miles in order to reach their homes at Preston, Blackburn and other places.

In hundreds they fell exhausted by the wayside or in the fields. The authorities of other towns, learning of their distress, posted notices inviting assistance from benevolently inclined persons, whereupon vehicles of every description were sent out on the road to rescue the factory workers.

## ALL ANXIOUS NOW FOR GET-AWAY DAY

Congressmen Eagerly Await Last Fall of Gavel.

## MANY ALREADY HAVE DEPARTED

Sunday Anything But Quiet Day in Capital, Where Law-Makers Are Preparing for Homeward Journeys—Virginia's Senatorial Campaign Attracts Attention.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, D. C., August 20.—The last Sunday of the extraordinary session of Congress was anything but a quiet one in Washington. The national capital, which since April 4 last has been the scene of one of the hottest political games ever played on the American diamond, was all bustle and activity. On Capitol Hill Senators and Representatives were putting the last finishing touches to get-away day, which may come tomorrow; on the Senate side dignified lawmakers were in their shirt sleeves working with their secretaries and laborers getting odds and ends together, so that they might quit Washington when the gavel falls for the last time, and over on the House side much the same thing was in order. Many House members already have left Washington, and now are homeward bound, having determined at the close of business yesterday that there was no use for them to remain longer after all the work of the session had been practically completed.

**No Close Votes.**  
To-morrow's sessions of the House and Senate are not expected to develop anything of importance. There will be no close votes, and the cotton schedule will be a routine affair, probably dull and uninteresting. The damage was done, so far as the Democrats are concerned, when the House on Friday failed to pass the wool bill over the President's veto, and having lost that vote, and the Thomas Jefferson see no reason for longer continuing a session which had already gone much too far.

From many of the prominent hotels here baggage wagons and drays are rapidly transporting the personal effects of Congressmen and their secretaries to the railroad station, and there will be little left in the way of perfecting arrangements when the final hour of adjournment comes.

The members of the Virginia delegation will be among the first to leave for the Old Dominion, where the regular time comes to quit. Most of them will spend the three months intervening between now and the convening of the next session at their homes, but there are a few who will find diversion in the senatorial campaign now going on. Senator Martin and Swanson will plunge into one of the hottest political fights known in Virginia. Their headquarters will be alive with workers and supporters, and things will hum until all the leaves have been counted at the polls on September 18.

**Cause Renewed Interest.**  
The announcement made a day or two ago that Congressman Flood would manager Senator Martin's campaign from the breaking up of Congress has added renewed interest to the situation, and still more life was injected when Senator Swanson made his further announcements concerning the campaign during the next day or two. So far, he has said that as long as Congress was in session he meant to stay in Washington and attend to his duties, and now he has announced that program out most faithfully. Now, however, with adjournment almost at hand, he will get actively into the fight.

With Congressmen Glass and Jones fighting hard and denouncing their adversaries on every stump in the State, Washingtonians are taking more and more interest in the situation. Many of them are preparing to go home to vote on election day, and already a number of requests for leave of absence have been filed with the heads of the various departments here where Virginians are employed.

In the various government bureaus, in the railroad offices and in the private establishments here many Virginians are employed, and it is safe to say that few, if any, of them will be absent on election day. The time comes to nominate men for office, now held by Senators Martin and Swanson. They are going home to vote. They are loyal Virginians in all that the word implies, and they propose to do their civic duty on September 7 at their various voting places.

**Congressmen Flood.**  
The close of the session has brought many words of congratulation to Congressman Flood for the excellent manner in which the statehood bill was put through. Weeks of hard labor have been put in toward effecting this measure, and never once did Mr. Flood, chairman of the House Committee on Territories, lag in his efforts to get the matter through.

The important question now comes as to whether the Senate will get four additional Democratic members or four Republicans. The Democrats lack only nine of having a majority, and Arizona and New Mexico each send two Democrats, the Republican majority will be cut to five. P. H. McG.

**Gamaliel Bradford Killed.**  
Boston, Mass., August 21.—Gamaliel Bradford, a retired banker, well known throughout the country for his writings and lectures on governmental topics, and of the eighth generation in descent from Governor Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony, was struck by arolley car last night, dying of a fractured skull about midnight. This morning at his son's home in Wellesley Hills.

## COVERS 104 MILES IN DAY'S FLIGHT

Aviator Atwood Completes Three-Fourths of Journey.

## IS APPROACHING WORLD'S RECORD

He Speeds Over Eighteen Towns and Villages, and Makes Easy Landing in Lyons, N. Y. Expects to Reach Coney Island on Wednesday.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Chicago, August 20.—Officials of the International Aviation Meet Association to-night issued the following statement:  
"Lincoln Beachey, in a Curtiss biplane, rose to an altitude of 11,575 feet to-day, or 3,520 metres. This figure will be subject to a slight addition as a result of the vapor pressure, which will be ascertained by the Weather Bureau to-morrow. This is positively a world's record. Major Samuel W. Bachner, a government expert, made careful measurements of Beachey's barograph, and pronounced it correct."

Lyons, N. Y., August 20.—Nine hundred and thirty miles from his starting point, Harry N. Atwood, the young Boston aviator, who is fast approaching the world's long distance record in his flight from St. Louis to New York, landed in a field in Lyons this afternoon, after flying 104 miles from Buffalo, after a stop.

According to a report at 3:30 P. M., Atwood, who has flown seven days without a mishap, circled to a high altitude, turned eastward, and hit by a brisk wind from the west, shot over towns and villages at a speed which kept the telegraph operators busy reporting his progress. He landed in Lyons at 5:31 P. M., having covered the 104 miles in exactly two hours and eleven minutes.

**Outdistances Train.**  
A train which left Buffalo at exactly the same time that Atwood did, ran in sight of the aeroplane almost all the way to Rochester, but arrived there eighteen minutes after the aviator had passed around the city and disappeared in the east. The train, however, had made a stop en route.

Atwood is now 335 miles from New York, or almost three-fourths of his 1,265-mile flight. By Tuesday night he hopes to reach Albany, and on Wednesday, in a one-day flight down the Hudson River, he expects to break the world's record for the distance and finish his trip, landing at Coney Island in New York before sundown. For the 920 miles already covered he has been in the air about nineteen hours and fifty-eight minutes.

Eighteen towns and villages saw the aviator to-day as he swept over them, sometimes flying as low as 150 feet, so he could read the names of the railroad stations as he passed. A few miles out of Buffalo, where he had landed from a race track in a breeze off the lake so strong that it carried him around in circles of a mile before he could get his speed, Atwood struck out eastward over the New York Central Railroad tracks, which are to be his course all the way to New York. It was between East Palmyra and Newark that Atwood made the best recorded time of the day, covering the four miles between these two points in three minutes. Getting in toward Lyons, Atwood found he had not sufficient gasoline to carry him on to Syracuse, so he picked out a clear field on a hill near the town and glided down to the ground.

**Utica To-Day.**  
Atwood's flight to-morrow will be to Syracuse and Utica, with stops at each of these cities and a possible detour to Auburn.

He intends to reach Albany not before Tuesday night.

Soon after he returns to Boston, Atwood said, he would prepare for a transcontinental flight this autumn, probably from Los Angeles to New York. He said he thought he could make the 3,500 miles in fifteen days, taking a southern course to St. Louis and coming north by way of Cincinnati to New York City.

**May Be a New Record.**

Chicago, August 20.—The world's record for altitude again was reported hanging in the balance when the day meet of the International Aviation Association closed to-night. Lincoln Beachey, in a Curtiss machine, after an hour aloft, out of sight of the spectators, had just volplaned to earth and an unofficial reading of the barograph indicated the machine had reached a height of 11,152 feet. Ordinarily this is liable to a change of 200 feet either up or down.

The meet came to an official close when Harold F. McCormick, of Chicago, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, and chief promoter of the meet, circled the field several times in a monoplane driven by Thomas Sopwith. Exhibition flights will be given to-morrow, however, by all of the aviators in a benefit performance for the widow of St. Croix Johnstone, who, with William Badger, of Pittsburgh, fell to their deaths last Tuesday.

The grand duration prize, the chief financial plum of the meet, was won to-day by C. P. Rodgers, who had been in the air over 25 of the 21-1/2 possible flying hours. The prize was \$10,000, in addition to all of the other unearned prizes, totaling about \$13,000. Rodgers will receive half of this sum and the residue will be divided among the next two highest records.

Thomas Sopwith was the chief among the aviators in point of personal profit, taking a total of nearly \$14,000 in prizes.

The twelve miles' speed event for biplanes was won by Eugene Ely.

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## SESSION HAS BEEN MOST STRENUOUS

Political History Made in Past Few Months.

## LEGISLATIVE RESULTS SMALL

Ambitious Program Adopted at Start Not Carried Out, and Few Bills of Importance Find Their Way to Statute Books—Much Campaign Material.

Washington, August 20.—Congress will adjourn before Tuesday night, possibly to-morrow—and the most strenuous session of recent years will pass into political history. The net results of the session, in comparison with the ambitious program adopted at the outset, were not large.

Canadian reciprocity was brought as near reality as the executive and legislative departments could advance it, statehood was assured for New Mexico and Arizona, campaign publicity legislation was enacted in a form satisfactory to its most earnest advocates. Provision was made for an enlarged House of Representatives based upon the last census, and a few other measures of minor importance were passed.

**Efforts Are Futile.**

A Democratic House, the first since 1895, seized upon this session as a vehicle to convey to the country the views of the Democracy on the subject of tariff revision, but executive disapproval rendered futile all efforts to impress those views upon the statute books.

Two tariff bills, one materially reducing the existing duties on wool and woolen goods of all classes, and the other placing on the free list articles of machinery and tools used by farmers, and amended to include many other items, were introduced by Representative Underwood, of Alabama, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Speaker Clark, endeavored to pass the bill over the veto, but the necessary two-thirds majority could not be mustered. These failures to overthrow President Taft's veto messages were a strong factor in determining leaders to bring the session to a close, and it is not likely that the Congress will be in session to receive a like message relating to the cotton-vision measure.

**Will Be a Frustr.**  
Trust investigations, started without number, were instituted during this session, and some of them—notably those bearing upon monopolies in the steel and sugar industries—were prosecuted with vigor, and they still are in progress. Constructive legislation came as a result of these inquiries, and plans already have been instituted to revise the anti-trust laws.

Charges were revived that Senator Lorimer, through the medium of bribery, and a second investigation by the Senate was gotten well under way. A Senate inquiry into the election of Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, was ordered.

General arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France were sent to the Senate by President Taft, but they received a frigid welcome because the upper House considered one provision of the treaties usurped its constitutional prerogatives. Presentation of the treaties strained hitherto cordial relations between the State Department and the Senate.

President Taft has made it plain that an issue has been raised which will carry to the country, in the hope of procuring ratification when Congress reconvenes.

**A Country-Wide Issue.**

Friction in the Department of Agriculture over the enforcement of the pure food laws was kindled by one of many investigations originating in the Democratic House, and a country-wide issue raised over the question whether the activities of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government's pure food expert, have been made ineffective.

Proceedings in the House under caucus rule, led by Mr. Underwood, pre-

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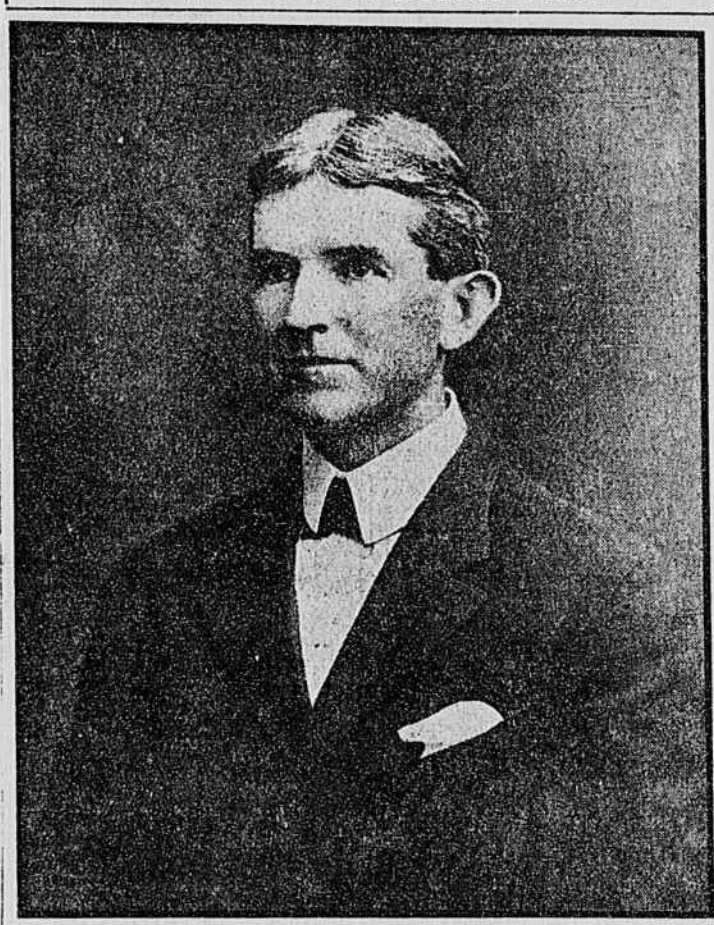
## Senator Swanson Makes Correction

Washington, D. C., August 20.

The Times-Dispatch.  
In a recent statement in reply to Mr. Glass in regard to my transactions in the stock of the American Tobacco Company I stated: "In 1898, while I was in Chatham, and Congress was not in session, I purchased one share of stock of the American Tobacco Company."

This statement was made from memory. Since making the statement I have written to obtain accurate information in regard to the transaction, and find I was mistaken as to the date of purchase and also as to the amount purchased. I find that the purchase of stock on margin and for speculation as aforesaid was on October 4, 1896, and not 1898, as I supposed it was, and consisted of 400 shares, instead of 200 shares. Congress was not in session when I made this purchase. I declare through your paper to make this correction for my former statement. CLAUDE A. SWANSON.

## Will Preside at Beattie Trial



JUDGE WALTER A. WATSON.

## NATION'S GUEST ENDS HIS VISIT

Official Tour Is Concluded With Journey to Niagara Falls.

War-Hero Is Fascinated Sorrow for Beattie, Sr.

Usually Expressionless Face Lights With Interest as He Views Falls.

Niagara Falls, Ont., August 20.—As Admiral Togo motored over the upper steel arch bridge to-day, gazing intently at the misty cataract below, he concluded his official tour of the United States. He entered Canada unofficially, received only by Japanese Consul-General Yokomura, of Ottawa.

After a rest here the admiral will continue to Vancouver, from which point he will re-enter the United States by rail for a private visit to Seattle, embarking there for Japan.

Before leaving American territory the distinguished Japanese, who has been the guest of the United States government for the last seventeen days, sent the following message to Washington:

"His Excellency, The Secretary of State:  
"The eve of my departure from the United States I beg to thank you, and through you, the President, for the most cordial and warm reception that the government and the people have accorded to me during my visit. I am assured of my carrying home with me a vivid impression of the kind and friendly feelings which have been demonstrated to me by the nation whose welfare and prosperity are my sincerest wish."

(Signed)  
"ADMIRAL COUNT TOGO."  
The admiral and his party reached Niagara Falls, N. Y., early to-day, and spent the morning in the city. He went in a private trolley car to the Japanese sea fighter rode around the falls. His face, hitherto expressionless at the sights he has seen, lighted up with interest as he saw the solid sheets of water glide over the precipice, the ring of mist blending with the overhanging clouds.

The admiral listened attentively as the objects of scenic interest were pointed out along the route. He asked about the depth of the water, the power of the falls, and the effects of the electric current. When he returned to his hotel he still was fascinated, and for a long time stood on the veranda watching the flow of the Horseshoe Falls.

To-night the admiral gave a dinner to Captain Potts, U. S. N., and Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Lieutenant Arthur B. Cook, U. S. N., who have been on official escorts while in the United States. He had them a touching farewell, expressing in broken English his appreciation for their constant companionship of the last seventeen days.

## SEES "JACK KNIFE MARKS"

**Expecting Death, Aged Man Visits Son's Boyhood.**  
Waterbury, Conn., August 20.—Having a premonition that he was not going to live long, and a desire to revive memories of his boyhood, John I. Tracy, of Moodus, has made a trip over Guilford and Saybrook and vicinity, inspecting his "old Jack knife marks" and the hedges he set out when a lad.

It is just sixty-five years since he lived in Guilford, and he is proud of the confidence his family has reposed in him in letting him go about alone on the trolley cars. The meeting between Mr. Tracy and Jason Dudley, of Guilford, after a separation of sixty-four years was a study in human nature. Mr. Tracy consumed all of one day in gossiping with four other school friends whom he hadn't seen for more than sixty years.

## COURT TO DECIDE WHETHER TRIAL WILL BE DELAYED

State Satisfied That Beattie Case Will Begin This Morning.

## DEFENSE CERTAIN TO ASK FOR TIME

Judge Watson, Despite Illness of Father-in-Law, Will Open Chesterfield Court To-Day, When Motion by Defense for Postponement Will Be Presented.

Unless strong legal grounds are shown for a continuance, the Commonwealth will demand an immediate trial of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., when he is arraigned in the Chesterfield Circuit Court this morning at 10 o'clock. Commonwealth's Attorney James D. Gregory said last night that he anticipated no delay; that the State would oppose any further postponement, and that he had no doubt but that the case would go on.

Judge Gregory said that while he was informed of the serious illness of W. T. Tinsley, father-in-law of Judge Walter A. Watson, he was yet of the opinion that the case would go on and that Judge Watson would sit. That the defense will ask a further continuance is certain, though Attorney Harry M. Smith, Jr., declined to make any statement yesterday. There will be no postponement without good legal cause, according to the emphatic statement of the Commonwealth's attorney.

About sixty witnesses have been summoned by the State to be present when the case is called this morning, and Attorney Gregory and L. O. Wendenburg are prepared to go forward at once.

**Will Take Beattie to Chesterfield.**  
Henry Beattie, Jr., under indictment for the murder of his wife, Louise Beattie, will be taken to Chesterfield on the night of July 18, and taken to Chesterfield Courthouse from the Henrico jail this morning in a motor car, surrounded by an ample staff of city and county officers. Paul Beattie, his cousin, a material witness for the Commonwealth, who is expected to tell of the purchase of the suit with which the murder was committed, will also be taken to Chesterfield this morning. The officers of the Commonwealth do not expect to take Beaulah Binford to the courthouse to-day. While a material witness, she can be secured at any time on a subpoena, and her accommodations at Chesterfield are limited. It has been held to be hardly necessary to keep her at Chesterfield Courthouse during the tedious drawing of the jury and the other formalities of preliminary procedure.

**Shows No Fear or Anger.**  
Henry Beattie spent a full day in the Henrico jail quietly, as he has the others since his incarceration, following the coroner's inquest a month ago. His father was with him for a time, and Attorney Smith was also a visitor. He read the papers and appeared to his jailers as in his usual spirits, with a word of kind greeting to those who passed his cell. He has shown no emotion at the death of his wife, no indignation at those who charge him with the crime and who have worked night and day to secure the proof; no fear of the serious predicament in which he is placed in having to submit his life or death to-day to the judicial decision of twelve men.

The belief is expressed that little difficulty will be experienced in securing a jury. Thirty-two men have been summoned. The first panel of sixteen will be examined by the court. Objection may be made for cause by either side, and when sixteen men, free from all objection, have been secured, the defense may of right and without giving any cause, strike out the names of four. The remaining twelve compose the trial jury. The names of those summoned by Sheriff Gill are being closely guarded, so that they may be experienced should it be necessary to summon another venire, possibly from another county.

**Commonwealth Is Ready.**  
But the Commonwealth is ready to go on this morning if the first sixteen men prove acceptable. While the attorneys have declined to make public their list of witnesses summoned, in order to save objection and possible delay, the full list has been furnished to Attorneys Smith and Hill Carter, for the defense. In fact, so confident does the Commonwealth seem to be of its case that it has not summoned a number of witnesses the nature of whose testimony might be objected to as hearsay, and the admission of which might later become a ground for exception and appeal. Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Owen, father and mother of the slain woman, have returned to their home in Dover, Del., carrying with them the infant child of the murdered wife. Either Mr. or Mrs. Owen could reach here in one night, if needed as the case develops.

It is anticipated that the case of the prosecution will open by placing on the stand the physicians who examined the body—Coroner G. C. Loving, Dr. Herbert Mann and Dr. Wilbur Mercer—who will testify not only to the fact of death, but as to the nature of the wounds.

Thomas E. Owen, uncle of the murdered woman, at whose home she was staying, and to whose place the body was brought on the fatal night, will recount how Beattie arrived with the bleeding corpse and gave his story of the bearded highwayman, described by Beattie as having stopped them in the road and shot his wife at his side.

**Centres About Paul Beattie.**  
The Commonwealth admits that its

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**Great Loss by Fire.**  
Frankfort, Germany, August 20.—The Opel Sewing Machine and Bicycle Works, at Russelsheim, were destroyed by fire last night. Two persons perished in the flames and many were injured. The loss is estimated at between \$1,000,000 and \$1,250,000.